GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3570
ANSWERED ON:12.12.2002
FUNDS TO NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY PROJECTS
BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for non-conventional energy project situated in Ghosi in Mau district of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and proposed for the year 2002-2003;

(b) the items on which the above mentioned money was spent;

(c) the extent to which desired targets have been achieved by the said station, complete details thereof;

(d) the details of solar energy plant operated by it in Sadi Sarai, Mau at present;

(e) whether the solar energy station at Sadi Sarai, Mau has become useless;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) if not, the complete details of the achievements of the said solar energy station?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN)

(a),(b)&(c): The Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources does not allocate funds on district wise basis. Central Financial Assistance is provided on merit on the basis of specific proposals received by the Ministry as per the provisions of various schemes / programmes.

An amount of Rs.1.69 crore was provided for setting up a Demonstration-cum- Training Center for Non-conventional Energy Sources at Ghosi in Mau District of Uttar Pradesh.The funds were utilized by the Non Conventional Energy Development Agency (NEDA), the State Nodal Agency, for construction of the Center based on solar passive design; setting up of a 7 KW solar photovoltaic power plant; training and office aids; and, operation and maintenance. The project has been completed. No further funds have been provided for the purpose during the last three years, or are proposed to be provided during the current year 2002 - 03.

(d),(e),(f)&(g): NEDA had also set up, with Central Financial Assistance, a 100 KW solar power plant at Sarai Sadi village in Mau District. 75 KW capacity is being utilized to supply power for domestic lights, street lights and pumps in the village with 25 KW capacity intended for supplying power to the grid.

The power plant was taken up as an R&D-cum-demonstration project with the objective of developing indigenous technology for power conditioning units for stand alone and grid interactive mode of operation. The other achievements were the development of high voltage modules for solar grid interactive systems as well as local expertise for design, installation, commissioning and operation and maintenance of such a large solar power plant, set up for the first time in the country.